

Administration Report of the
Manipur State

for the year

1923 — 24

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

1923-24.

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BY

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Indian Civil Service

PRESIDENT MANIPUR STATE BOARD



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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East. The area of

Area and Population.

the State is 8,456 square miles of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meiteis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,39,245. The State pays the Government of India an annual tribute Revenue and Tribute. of Rs. 5,000.

3. His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh C. B. E. was 38 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1924. His Highness and the His Highness and the Raj Family. Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria and has five wives. (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Themacha, (2) Chingakham Sayam Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and (5) Haolam Lilabati.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one son and one daughter by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged sixteen years, the second thirteen years and the third ten years. The fourth and fifth sons were born respectively on July 22nd 1923 and December 23rd 1923.

The two eldest sons are being educated at the Raj-Kumari College, Manipur.

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4. During the year the State was visited by Mr. W. C. M. Dundas,
C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, Col. C. H.
Notable visitors.

Bensley, L. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals
and Prisons, Mr. O. H. Desenne, M. I. E., Offg. Chief Engineer,
Sir W. J. Reid, K. B. E., C. S. I. Vice-President of the Assam Executive
Council, Hon'ble Mr. G. E. Soames, B. A., Second Secretary to the
Government of Assam, Lieutenant Colonel A. A. MacHarg, D. S. O., R. E.
Director of Surveys, Assam, and Mr. A. J. Hughes, C. I. E. Offg.
Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam.

5. Politically there is nothing to mention except that one of the
Hill Tribes, Kuki chiefs connected with the last Kuki rebellion
showed some restlessness. Pakang chief of Hinglep was one of
those who had been interned at Sadiya, but subsequently released and
allowed to settle at their respective villages. He bore a grudge against
Papong chief of Kangpi who on a previous occasion prevented him levying
an impost from some Kabui villages in the Sadar area. In January 1924
Pakang and his mantri Yangshei with a large retinue came to Chothe in
the Sadar area evidently with the intention of intimidating Papong and
the Kabui villages into submission. However the charge of extortion
brought against them was not proved and they were discharged with a
warning that if they should again enter the Sadar area within the next
three years without permission, they would be severely punished. The Sub-
Divisional Officer North-West area reports that Khonoma an Angami village
in the Naga Hills exerts some influence over the Kabui villages of his
area. These villages are considered by it as its vassals and are sometimes
made to pay tribute to it. The Sub-Divisional Officers, Messrs. W. Shaw,
B. C. Gasper and L. L. Peters continued to hold charge of their respective
Sub-Divisions, Tamienglong, Churachandpur and Ukhru throughout the year,
except for short periods during which Messrs. Shaw and Peters were on
leave. They were on tour for 125, 117 and 118 days respectively. The number
of days on tour is small, considering that touring is the chief duty of a Hill
Officer. There were only three military outposts, one at each Sub-Divisional
head quarter.

6. Five border meetings were held during the year under Report.

Relations with British Districts. One of these was at Wilong near the Naga Hills
border, where the Political Agent in Manipur, the
Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills, and I met in June 1924. A
second border meeting between Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills and
myself was held in August at Mao. Here I disposed of many inter-
district cases in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills.
Of the other three, two were held by the Subdivisional Officer, S. W.
Area with the Superintendent Lushai Hills and the Assistant Superintendent
Chin Hills respectively and one by the Subdivisional Officer N. W.
area with the Subdivisional Officer North Caclar Hills. All these border
meetings were for disposal of interdistrict cases. In addition to these
the Deputy Commissioner Mawlaik, Burma, asked for a border meeting
in January 1924 and one was arranged at Tamu on January 1924,
but owing to the unforeseen arrival of his Commissioner, the Deputy Com-

missioner Mawlaik was unable to attend, and as no other Burma officials were present when I arrived in Tamu, all cases had to be postponed.

Towards the close of 1923 information was received from the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills that the Government of Burma had decided to abolish migration fees among Kukis with effect from January 1st 1924. This was the only information received by the State, concerning a matter in which Manipur is very closely interested, as there is a constant stream of Kuki migration between Manipur and Burma.

The State authorities had hoped that the Government of Burma would have consulted the State before passing final orders on such a subject.

7. During the year under report His Highness twice visited Shillong. On the first occasion he was present at ^{Tours} His Excellency the Governor's Darbar. He was out on tour in the valley for 87 days. He also toured for eight days in the Southern hills to make arrangements for catching wild elephants. He proceeded along the Tamu road via Kakching and returned thereby and was so far successful as to secure two elephants. I was on tour for 113 days. The most important and longest of these tours was the one to and from Jiribam, where many complicated revenue matters were settled. Of the others the longer ones were in the hills in order to visit Subdivisinal head quarters and other places. The shorter ones were in the valley to decide locally Revenue, Fishery and Miscellaneous cases.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and settlement work ^{Charge and Tours} throughout the year. He also assessed foreigners' income tax and trading license fees during the year. He was on tour for 107 days. He was assisted by Babu Nidia Singh B. A. Sub-Deputy Collector who was on tour for 86 days.

2. There were four Kanungos and twenty eight *amins* as before. Two ^{Field Staff} *kanungos* and twelve *amins* were entrusted with their ordinary duties of settlement work and two *amins* were occupied with field initiation. All the rest were employed in the cadastral survey of the valley. In addition one *kanungo* for seven months and thirty *amins* for three months were temporarily employed in the survey. The *kanungo* was selected from the most experienced *amins* and *amins* from the men already trained locally for this purpose. 10 more *amins* were trained locally during the year under report. One permanent *amin* was also employed throughout the year for settlement work in Jiribam.

The cadastral survey of three circles of Khabam pana comprising an area of about 48 square miles was begun in December and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. No change was made in rates of assessment during the year under report, either in the valley or in Jiribam.

Assessment. During the year under report 2,763 bighas (915.04 acres) of land as against 4,704 bighas (1,555 acres) in the previous year were measured in the dariabadi survey and 841 bighas (112.72 acres) as against 210 bighas (69.4 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of rayatwari land cultivated was 86,122 bighas (21,855.51 acres) and in the special tenure land 7 bighas (2.31 acres).

In Jiribam 1,874 bighas (619.5 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue and 888 bighas (293.55 acres) were relinquished. The area held under one year's lease was 727 bighas (210.33 acres) as against 307 bighas (101.4 acres) in the previous year. 1,129 bighas (373.22 acres) of new land were surveyed for assessment in the next year. The settlement made good progress during the year under report: the crops were good and about 200 new families settled.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,79,260 as against Rs. 4,72,300 in the previous year. Rs. 4,098 of the

Land Revenue Demand.

increase was due to the cadastral survey of the previous year. The demand for Jiribam was Rs. 4,977 as against Rs. 4,462 in the previous year.

5. The staff of Lakpas was the same as in the previous year and as usual was principally engaged in Land Revenue

Land Revenue Collection.

Collection work. The Lakpas were also employed in collecting agricultural loans. Bibu Chandra Nath D^e, the Manzadar of Jiribam, continued to hold charge during the year and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 84.82 as against 72.15 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 5,30,270 as against Rs. 4,27,203 in the previous year. The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 69,953 and on the arrear demand Rs. 61,084.

A sum of Rs. 6,025 was collected by the Mauksdar of Jiribam of which Rs. 5,274 was credited before the close of the year and Rs. 465 retained by him as his commission.

The collection of Land Revenue both in the valley and Jiribam was very satisfactory.

The arrear on the current demand of Jiribam was Rs. 760 and on the arrear demand Rs. 69.

Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 13,134 of the agricultural loan Rs. 1,313 was collected during the year. This was not satisfactory.

6. Remission of revenue was granted as usual to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley during the year was Rs. 18,620 of which Rs. 2,811 was from the current and Rs. 15,809 from the arrear demand. This latter item included a large amount written off as irrecoverable.

7. Coercive measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1922-23 sale cases in respect of 28,751 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realising Rs. 1,20,848. Of this amount Rs. 98,090 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 1,632 was realised by sale and Rs. 5,992 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases for the realization of Rs. 21,171 from 6,256 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 22,405 sale cases were disposed of during the year. Rs. 13,269 including Rs. 57 from Jiribam was realised on account of fines and credited under head "Miscellaneous".

8. Out of 19,093 cases for disposal 15,295 were disposed of during the year and 3,795 remained pending as against 11,165 cases disposed of, out of 15,273 in the previous year. The system of field mutation introduced has greatly facilitated court work and has helped the survey and collection work a well.

9. Hill house-tax was levied at the same rates as in previous years, *i.e.*, Rs. 3 on all houses in the hills and annas 10 on the houses of all hillmen who are *bona fide* cultivators of land in the valley or Jiribam.

The current demand was Rs. 71,024 as against Rs. 70,094 in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 72,775, Rs. 70,700 was collected Rs. 1,991 remitted and Rs. 51 remained unrealised at the close of the year. The hill house-tax collection was very satisfactory. There were no arrears outstanding at the close of the year except the small amount of Rs. 84 in the North-West Sub-Division. Of the total remission of Rs. 1,991 Rs. 1,072 granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer North-East Area was merely on account of commission granted to heads of villages for realisation of revenue and does not really come under this head. The remission of Rs. 513 granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer North-West Area was on account of 26 houses at Kuilong destroyed by fire and 145 houses for P. W. D. Work.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

During the year under report Rule 10 of the Rules for the General Administration of the State was revised.

2. The force is under the direct command of His Highness the Maharaja. Its sanctioned strength is eight Indian Officers, ^{Military Police.} 24 non-commissioned Officers, 172 riflemen, five buglers and 24 bandsmen and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1924 as against the same numbers in the previous year.

The force is armed with Tower muskets. But it has as well 75 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expedition and escorts.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the palace, the Jail and the Revenue Office and to preserve internal peace. It also supplies a guard-of-honour to His Highness the Maharaja and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from this force when necessary.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar-Major during the year.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 17,313 as against Rs. 15,854 in the previous year.

On account of the financial difficulties the scheme for the reorganisation of the State force has not been sanctioned.

The Commandant is of the opinion that the possession of magisterial powers would be of material assistance to him in the maintenance of discipline, particularly among those sepoys who do not live in the lines.

3. Nongnaihem Tomchouba Singh, the Police Member of the Darbar ^{Civil Police.} was in charge of the Civil Police throughout the year.

The strength of the Civil Police force at the close of the year was one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, six head constables, six writer constables and 32 constables as against one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, seven head constables, six writer constables and 29 constables in the previous year. The new Sub-Inspector was trained first at the Assam Police Training School, Dibrugarh and subsequently under the Superintendent of Police, Cachar and this is the first time that a properly trained Officer has been employed in the State Civil Police force. The Inspector, the two Sub-Inspectors and the writer constables were all Manipuris. Of the head constables, two were Gurkhas and the rest Manipuris. With the exception of two Gurkhas and one upcountryman, all the constables were Manipuris including one Manipuri Muhammadan.

There is only one thana in the valley situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers. There are six court sessions and the thana

situated at Songmai in the north of the valley. The three others are located on the three main roads leading into the valley of which the one at Jor is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at Jrelpokpi and Fallei respectively control the Cachar and Burma roads.

During the year one head constable and one constable were dismissed and a head constable and three constables were departmentally punished. The total number of punishments were six, as against the same number in the previous year. The Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and two constables were given money rewards.

In addition to the above one Sub-Inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve. This force is maintained by Government.

During the year under review there was one particularly cold blooded murder, that of a Borpeta shopkeeper, who was enticed up to Manipur by two Manipuris who had been living with him for a year and a half at Borpeta. On his arrival in Manipur he was robbed and strangled. The accused were tried by the Political Agent, convicted and sentenced to death. [This case was enquired into by the Agency police and is not included in Appendix VII.]

In the valley the number of thefts including burglaries increased. The total number of offences committed was 261 as against 256 in 1922-23. The proportion of conviction to arrest as well as to the number sent up for trial has greatly fallen. The number of cattle reported as lost was 266 as against 171 in the previous year. There is no doubt that a majority of these, if not all, were stolen.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 173 as against 168 in the previous year. Three cases of culpable homicide were reported. In one case the accused was convicted under Section 301 I. P. C. and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment. In connection with one or two other cases seven persons were arrested, but two were discharged and five were awaiting trial at the close of the year. A half witted person was reported from the North-East Area to have speared a young girl. He was convicted under Section 321 I. P. C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number of thefts recorded during the year was 20 as against 21 in the previous year. Of these 18 were reported from the area under the direct control of the President and seven from the North-West Hill Subdivision. No theft cases were reported from South West or North-East Subdivisions. The number of offences recorded under the head "contempts of the lawful authority of the public servants" increased by one, there being 59 as against 58 in the previous year.

The ratio of police including choukidars to the population of the valley is 1:1026. There is only one policeman in three square miles.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 17,787 as against Rs. 17,795 in the previous year.

The number of choukidars was 201 as against 203 in the previous year.

5. There is no special police force for the hill areas. *Lambus* carry out both the duties of police and of messengers of the State.

Lambus: Some of them are also employed as interpreters. There were 52 *lambus* as against 47 *lambus* and five interpreters in the previous year. Of these 80 were Kukis, seven Manipuris, three Kabuis, one Kacha Nag, five Mao Nagas, two Maram Nagas and four Tangkhuls. Two *lambus* were given rewards of red cloth for seizing unlicensed guns.

6. There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts either in the valley or in the hills. The Cherap and *Criminal and Civil Justice.* Sadar Panchayet courts have six Members each, and the Rural Panchayets five Members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and the subdivisional officers have powers equivalent to those of subdivisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a subdivisional officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to the approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishment and revise decisions.

During the year, the Sadar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively disposed of 87, 374, 375 and 45 accused persons out of 109, 389, 379 and 47 persons brought before them.

As Appellate courts the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 14 and 44 criminal appeal petitions of which 14 and 37 were disposed of. Twenty petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar. Of these 16 were disposed of.

3,112 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts of which 105 were on account of landed property as against 135 in the previous year and 2,135 were money suits as against 2,117 in the previous year. 68 original civil suits as against 58 in the previous year were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal Family were concerned. Of these two were on account of landed property and 37 were on account of money transactions. The majority of civil cases concerning land are dismissed in the Land Revenue court by the Officer in charge

at the Land Revenue Office from whose decisions appeal lies to the President and from him to His Highness.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in the valley courts was Rs. 2,00,276 as against Rs. 2,11,430 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and twelve days. 601 applications referring to execution of decrees for Rs. 48,077 were received by these courts and 700 referring to Rs. 45,930 were disposed of.

Of the 257 civil appeals before the Darbar 236 were disposed of. The Cheraip had in their file 274 civil appeal suits of which 273 were disposed of. The progress of work in all the courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had for consideration 162 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar of which 125 were disposed of.

In the Hill courts 188 accused persons were brought to trial and 461 persons were disposed of. 48 suits for landed property, 814 for money and 789 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 1,88,530 were filed as against 1,629 original suits valued at Rs. 1,12,205 in the previous year.

In the Hill court of the President Manipur State Darbar five criminal appeal petitions were filed and disposed of. There were 15 civil appeals all of which were decided.

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the State ~~Exchequer~~ and the neighbouring districts.

8. The Jail Department continued to be under the charge of Bhuban Singh, Darbar Member. There is only one prison in the State ^{Prison} namely that at Imphal, which had during the year an average daily population of 1993 as against 23535 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 13 as against 1339 in the previous year. Nine inmates died during the year and five prisoners escaped. Four prisoners were recaptured. A large number of escaped prisoners are still at large. It does not seem probable that they have all left the State or that their relations do not know their whereabouts and it is a serious stigma that every year prisoners escape and some are never recaptured.

On 31st March 1921 there were 154 male convicts, one female convict, five male and one female undertrial prisoners and two lunatics in the Jail. Of the 161 male inmates 142 were Manipuris, 17 hillmen and two foreigners. The two females were Manipuri women.

The system of employing convict prisoner in State Works and charging the State Works Department according to work done has worked well during the year. It appears that the Jail Department was able to earn more than three annas per day for each convict so employed. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the old rate of three annas per head per day. Labour for certain works in the palace was free.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,033 was credited on account of manufactured articles and garden products. Rs. 2,927 was expended on raw materials, Rs. 2,858 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 2,796 documents were registered in the year under report as against 3,734 in the previous year.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and Municipal Administration.

a Committee of five Members nominated by him.

The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes various conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The rainfall of the year was a little below normal, but it was sufficient for the cultivation of rice, although a little more rain in September would have given still better results.

Weather and Crops. The rice crop may be reckoned as a sixteen anna crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was estimated at 5,23,000 bighas or 1,72,893 acres.

In addition to rice which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, wheat, *khesari*, *mug*, mustard, *matikulai*, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of tobacco was bad, that of sugarcane, peas and *mug*, was fair. Other crops were good.

The rainfall in the hills greatly exceeded that of the previous year. Rice cultivation in the N. E. Subdivision suffered somewhat from heavy rain in October, but the cotton crop was exceptionally good. The outturn of other crops such as millet and Indian corn was normal. Crops of all kinds were very good in the hill areas in general except in a few villages in the N. W. Subdivision. The weather in February and March was very dry, and this, though favourable for jhuming, was detrimental to sowing in the next summer. The demonstrator of wet rice cultivation in the N. W. Subdivision was employed during the year in experimenting on the kind of seed best suited to terraced cultivation and was therefore unable to take up any actual demonstration work.

The Darbar's order requiring villagers to destroy water-hyacinth within their village boundaries has not as yet produced any appreciable effect. It is very difficult to enforce the order and even if it can be enforced it is not possible to see that the work is carried out properly. The Darbar has further resolved to employ some boats and boatmen in certain places to see whether the pest can be removed by hired labour. Some large fisheries which have already been entirely covered with hyacinth have been leased for three years on condition that the leaseholders shall keep them clear of the pest.

2. The average price of unskilled day labour in the valley is four annas a day and in the hills forced labour is also paid for at the same rate.

3. Rice was cheap throughout the year. *Matikalui* was cheaper than in the previous year. The prices of other food stuffs specially fish continued to be high.

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. 1,81,370 maunds were exported during the year under report. The trade and Manufacture trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, principally Marwaris. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur. It is entirely carried on by women. Flyshuttle looms are gradually increasing; but their number is still small. The looms in general use are primitive and entail unnecessary labour. The Manipuri *mooga* is nowadays very scarce, but during the year under report none of the *toi* villages employed in rearing silk worms have given up this occupation. Some of the *Kabo-Nupis* who by custom, possess the sole right of weaving silk cloth, are now using yarns of an inferior quality which are imported from Assam. The cloth produced is very coarse and much inferior to Manipuri or Assami silk.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities. The system of leasing out well defined areas to approved timber contractors on payment of definite instalments on definite dates, introduced in 1923 has worked well during the year. Complaints were however, received that there is too much *pan* cultivation in some of these areas, and that this has interfered with the extraction of timber. This was very carefully enquired into and the allegation was found to be groundless. On the recommendation of the Deputy Conservator of Forests Cachar a sum of Rs. 250 was granted by the Darbar for removing a boulder from a stream which caused obstruction to the extraction of timber. A firewood mahal was opened during the year under report and leased out for three years. One of the two firewood mahals near Imphal was sold but not much worked during the year. These mahals should remain closed for some years to come to allow of sufficient recovery before being leased again. The hill tracts bordering on the valley have almost been denuded of firewood except in areas claimed by hill villages as falling within their village boundaries. The question of fuel supply for the valley in the near future calls for serious consideration. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from the State forests 21 maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in bees-wax agar, and elephant tusks.

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and cattle and to a less extent hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and ghi. During the year 195 cattle (including buffaloes) and 606 ponies were exported of which 38 and 31 respectively were brought from Burma.

The principal imports are piece-goods, kerosene, oil, matches, hardware, cigarettes and betel-nut. During the year under review cotton and yarn, gunny bags, grains and pulses, iron, corrugated iron sheets and cement were also imported in large quantities.

7. All the valley roads were maintained in good order. In the Burma road a short diversion was made at the 18th mile ~~where~~ works where the river had eaten away the bank. The Kukhing road was widened and the places where villagers had encroached on road areas were all recovered. The Sugnu, Ukhrul, Mayang-Imphal, Bishnupur and Kanchupkhul roads were improved by raising of surface and widening where necessary. Two new bridges of which one was at Shambung in the Ukhrul road and the other at the 22nd mile on the Burma road were constructed. The Thoubal bridge on the Burma road, the Lamsan bridge on the Kanjupkhul road and some other small bridges on the Yariok road were entirely rebuilt. The old C. I. culverts were replaced by new ones and a number of R. C. culverts were made for irrigation purposes.

The most important of the original works were a new hospital in the palace compound, a barrack for the Jail, extension of the John-tone School dispensary at Moirang and an irrigation culvert at Wangkhai Loumanb.

In the hills a new bridge on the Mombi road over the Tuingam river was constructed. The suspension bridge at Lamatak on the Cachar road was completed. A bridle path from Tadebi on the Mao road to Laii, ten miles of new road from Mongba on the Cachar road to Tamenglong, the headquarters of the N. W. Sub-division, and two and a half miles of a new alignment between Haocheang and the Iril river, were constructed.

Nineteen miles of the new bridle path across the S. W. Sub-division Tipaimukh on the Lushai border were completed. A new bridle path was also started in this Sub-division of which thirteen miles were completed during the year. In the N. E. Sub-division, the bridle path from Kamjong was continued to the Sonra border. This path is now 23 miles in length, and if the Burma authorities care to make 8 or 10 miles of path inside their boundary, there will be a good road from Ukhrul to Homalin. In the new headquarters of the N. W. Sub-division, (1) the Sub-divisional Officers bungalow and outhouse, (2) the dispensary and in-door wards, (3) the Sub-Assistant Surgeons quarters and (4) the medical menials quarters were either completed or were nearly completed.

The Sub-divisional Officer, Tamenglong, has shown commendable energy pushing on with the building of his head quarters. The Office buildings, Churachandpur and the hospital building at Ukhrul were also completed during the year, and a commoxious tank was excavated at Ukhrul. The Sub-divisional Officer has stocked this with fish and hopes to maintain an additional fish supply from this source.

There were no serious breakdowns in the water works, but the iron pipes required constant attention certain sections are especially liable to burst and these should be renewed as soon as possible. But the majority of

The makers of pipes in England have changed their standards, and will not guarantee that their new pipes will fit those in Manipur. However, some specimens are being brought from England. These will be tested as soon as they arrive.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

Under the head "Demand", only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Cart and Cattle taxes", and "Miscellaneous" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State excluding the water rate was ^{Receipts} Rs. 8,40,280 as against Rs. 7,16,505 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue", "Perry Revenue", "Forests", "Jail", "Excise", "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" and "Cart and Cattle taxes" and a decrease under heads "Hill House tax", "Fisheries", "Foreigners' tax", "Salt Revenue", "Law and Justice" and "Miscellaneous".

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" was principally due to collection of large arrears. In this connection the work of Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti, the Officer in charge of the Land Revenue Office, calls for special commendation.

Under the head "Hill House tax" on account of the very good collection in the previous year, a comparatively small balance was left to be collected in the year under report; and although there was a small increase in the current demand, the total demand and consequently the total receipts fell considerably.

The decrease under the head "Fisheries" was due to a considerable reduction in the current demand for the year, as well as to the large balance outstanding at the close of the year. Lessees of two big fisheries complained of loss and defaulted in respect of Rs. 1,500 each. Whether these complaints were true or not, the greater proportion of these amounts will have to be written off as unrealisable as the fishery lease holders in Manipur have seldom any property worth the name. A small sum from one of the lesser fisheries also remained unrealised, as the men responsible for payment were unable to recover the amount from the villages to which it was leased. With the exception of the above amounts the whole of the current demand was fully realised. Of the arrears of Rs. 800 Rs. 100 was realised and Rs. 110 remitted.

The fall under the head "Foreigners' Tax" was due to the decrease in receipts from Grazing fees levied on Foreigners' cattle. The reason for his decrease is not clear.

The increase under the head "Ferry Revenue" was due to the increase in fees obtained for Ferries in the valley and to the crediting of a sum of Rs. 202 realised on account of the interdistrict ferry at Janghar.

The reduction in "Salt Revenue" was due to the fact that the whole of the arrear demand as well as a small sum on account of the current demand remained unrealised during the year under report.

There were small increases in the receipts from almost all the sources of revenue under the head "Forests" for which no special reason can be assigned. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	17,599
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley	3,016
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	693
Amounts received from the Hengang and Langol forests	490
Grass Mahals	3,526
Miscellaneous	141
Total Re.	25,665

Under the head "Law and Justice" there was a considerable reduction in the receipts from fines, which amounted to Rs. 5,773 as against Rs. 8,925 in the previous year. This was partly compensated for by an increase in court fees which produced Rs. 14,540 as against Rs. 13,065 in the previous year.

The increase under the head "Jail" was mainly due to receipts for State Works done by convict labour, which produced Rs. 2,853 as against Rs. 395 in the previous year.

The conditions of the lease of opium have been revised. Instead of a lump sum amount per year, license fee is now being charged on the quantity of opium sold. This produced Rs. 7,298 in the year under report as against Rs. 2,500 in the previous year. The ganja shop fetched Rs. 300 as against Rs. 500 in the previous year. The net increase under the head "Excise" was Rs. 4,598.

The large increase under the head "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" was due to the realisation of all arrears except a sum of Rs. 187 which was remitted. Of the current demand Rs. 20,000 on account of Trading License fees was remitted. Rs. 3,986 on account of Income tax and Rs. 2,295 on account of Trading License fees were collected, and Rs. 94 and Rs. 435 respectively remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Throughout the year no restriction was put on the collection of Cattle taxes. The effect of this has been a large increase under the head "Cattle taxes".

There was a considerable reduction under the head "Miscellaneous" receipts under this head last year having been materially increased by two non-recurring items, viz Rs. 4,195, "sale proceeds of shop sites" and Rs. 6,030, "refunds of expenditure already incurred". Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for, and stock and stores sold to private persons fell from Rs. 25,361 in the previous year to Rs. 11,270 in the year under report. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Durbar. The recovery of agricultural advances amounted to Rs. 1,318 as against Rs. 3,351 in the previous year. Land Revenue fines rose by Rs. 2,635 and the interest on promissory notes by Rs. 2,266. But there were small reductions in almost all the other miscellaneous receipts credited under this head.

The following table shows details:—

	Rs.
House rent collected by the State Engineer	... ... 1,824
Supervision charges on private works	... ... 679
Land Revenue fines	... ... 13,269
Partition and survey fees	.. ... 514
Education fees	... ... 550
Registration fees	... ... 2,136
Interest on promissory notes	. . 6,306
Hide monopoly	. . 400
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons	. . 11,270
Refund of building advances	.. . . 33
Recovery of agricultural advances	.. . . 1,318
An amount wrongly credited to the State but subsequently transferred to Government	. . 1,687
Other miscellaneous items	.. . . 2,505
Total Rs.	42,016

All arrears from previous years have been realised or remitted except those under heads "Land Revenue" and "salt". It is hoped to collect the greater part of these.

The collection of "Water rate" greatly improved during the year under report. Receipts from the civil population of Imphal on account of the current demand was Rs. 6,204, as against Rs. 1,801 in 1922-23 and Rs. 2,340 in 1921-22. But this was still far below the actual demand which was Rs. 17,964 in the year under review. The receipts on account of arrears were Rs. 14,124 as against Rs. 4,833 in the previous year. Rs. 1,584 of the current demand and Rs. 5,542 on account of arrears were remitted during the year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 29,821 as against Rs. 30,261 on 31st March 1923.

The following are the details under this head:-

Contribution for the Cantonment installation for the year	1,000
Receipts on account of current demand	6,204
Receipts on account of arrear demand	4,124
Interest on the sum of Rs. 40,000 invested in Government Loans	4,481
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	5,004
	<hr/>
	Total Rs. 27,813

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,30,693 as against Rs. 7,55,534 in the previous year. This was due to considerable expenditure. reductions under heads "Hill tribes" "Maharajas Civil List" and "Education".

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,68,750. This was on account of Flood loan, incurred after the 1916 floods.

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in the ten year six per cent bond and 40,000 in the five per cent loan 1945-55. Of these Closing Balance. Rs. 40,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance of the year, excluding the invested amounts was Rs. 5,38,015, of which Rs. 5,14,781 (including Rs. 72,847 for the Hills) stood to the account of ordinary revenue, and Rs. 23,234 to the account of the water rate.

The end of the year 1923-24 thus shows a marked improvement in the financial condition of the State, due almost entirely to collection of arrears.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are two hospitals at Imphal of which one is the Civil Hospital and the other the Military Police Hospital which renders medical aid to the Police and the Jail prisoners. Including these two hospitals, there were eleven dispensaries in the State as against ten in the previous year. Two new dispensaries were opened at Moirang and Jiribam during the year under report. Owing to the shortage of medical men the Travelling dispensary remained closed throughout the year. Of these eleven dispensaries, three are at Imphal and three in the valley outside Imphal, one at Jiribam, one at Mao and one at each headquarters of the three Hill Subdivisions. Most of the dispensaries in the valley are in charge of compounders, which is inadvisable. The compounders are being gradually replaced by qualified medical men, of whom sufficient are not available at present. There is no doubt that these dispensaries are giving some medical assistance to the people and are of great value.

2. Manipuri cultivator will again resort to *Maibas* who treat Malaria by stomach-pounding and prescribe a rice diet in cases of Cholera. The number of in-patients treated in the Civil Hospital was practically the same as in the previous year, but out-door patients showed a large increase in the Military Police Hospital, in-patients decreased, out-patients increased in the valley, the number of patients treated at Bishenpur and Kakching dispensaries considerably decreased. In the hills, the Ukhru dispensary showed a large increase. The total number of patients treated in the hill dispensaries was 19,518 as against 19,151 in the previous year. That in the valley dispensaries (excluding Jiribam) was 26,908 as against 29,628 in the previous year.

In addition to the above one dispensary in charge of a compounder was maintained at Kangpokpi by the American Mission. This dispensary was established in 1920. 3,133 out-patients and 43 in-patients were treated during the year under report.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 96 major and 845 minor operations were performed as against 102 major and 798 minor in the previous year.

2. The Civil Surgeon considers that the sanitary arrangements in the British reserve are defective. The sanitary condition Sanitation. in villages and in the town area outside the reserve is really bad, but to effect any improvement would necessitate a considerable change in the habits of the people.

3. A leper asylum was opened during the year under report. 24 persons were admitted. One was discharged as cured Treatment for Leprosy, and eight were relieved. There are defects in the construction and administration of this asylum and its location is bad. The future administration of the asylum must depend on the objective the Darbar has in view with regard to the problem of leprosy in the State. The disease being endemic, the climatic conditions and the habits of the people are indicative of a higher incidence of the disease than might be assumed from the small number of patients treated at the asylum.

Another leper asylum for hill men, was maintained at Kangpokpi under the supervision of the American Baptist Mission Society to whom the State contributes about Rs.1,000 a year. There were 16 lepers on average during the year. Two were discharged cured.

4. Out of 17,595 vaccinations, 12,404 were successful, 1,402 unsuccessful and the result of 3,784 was unknown.

Epidemics. 5. There were no epidemics during the year.

6. During the year 26 indigent persons, as against 32 in the previous year, were sent to King Edward VII Memorial Treatment for Tuberculosis. Pasteur Institute, Shillong for treatment. The cost to the State was Rs. 1,348.

7. The medical department is under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. Assistant Surgeon Sudhir Ranjan Bhattacharji was in charge of the post of Civil Medical

In (the Treaty of) Paris, Curtis Sehool in which a copy of the Treaty of 1821 and the original alliance was 9032.

The Johnstone School is the only High School in the State that High School 267 pupils in the year under report against 240 in the previous year. The average attendance was 2759 as against 11271 in the previous year. Of the 267 boys on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 289 were All-round students, 20 British Subjects and 6 belonged to the Hill tribes.

CHAPTER VI.

complaints filed for lack of supervision the Jiri school has made no progress during the ten years of its existence. In the Lower Primary schools there were 3,260 boys and 23 girls in all on March 31st 1924, with an average attendance of 4,841.58 as against 6,229 boys and 19 girls with an average attendance of 4,740.8 in the previous year. Of the 73 Lower Primary schools in the valley nine were Madrassas, two were Sanskrit Tols and one was a Girls' school. The American Baptist Mission has one school at Kangpokpi which is managed in the same lines as that at Ukhru. The society has also eight village schools in the North-East Area, six schools in the North-West Area and five schools in the Sadar Area. These are not included in the totals given above.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 14 masters of whom five were Bengalis and nine Manipuris. One master held the ^{Teaching Staff.} M. A., one the B. A., and one the B. Sc. degree. Two masters had passed the I. A., and six were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanskrit pandits. The number of teachers in the valley Primary schools was 169, and in addition there were 28 teachers in the hill areas. None of the Primary teachers are matriculates; the qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary examination certificate.

5. The Johnstone School building was greatly extended during the ^{Buildings.} year. The village school houses were in good order.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone School is a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees it also obtains a ^{Expenditure.} small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengal School gets two small grants, one from the State and one from the Town Fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhru Mission School is maintained by a State grant. The Lady Earle Girls' School for Bengal girls is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid, assisted by private subscriptions. All primary schools both in the valley and in the hill are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs. 58,469 of which Rs. 9,099 was on account of the Hill schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes".

7. On March 31st 1924, 30 scholars aided by State scholarship ^{Education outside the State.} were prosecuting their studies outside the State. Of these six were at the Cotton College, Gauhati, of whom three were preparing for the B. A. examination, and three for the Intermediate examination. One Muhummadan student was preparing for the Intermediate examination at Calcutta. Four scholars were at the Assamul School of Engineering, Dacca. There were four scholars at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, two at the Medical School, Chittagong and one at the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia. Twelve students were learning Sanskrit at Benares or Navadwip.

8. There is a well equipped gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. Boys in the primary schools in the valley are taught *Devi Kast*.

9. The work of inspection of the Primary Schools has been satisfactorily carried out.

10. Of the Students sent outside the State with the following results—
one passed the B. A. two passed the Intermediate
and one the Matriculation examination held in 1921.

Johnstone School—In the annual examination 240 boys were examined of whom 176 or 73.33 per cent passed. Thirteen boys appeared in the Matriculation examination of whom ten passed in the first division, one in the second division and one in the third division.

Bengali School—84 were examined of whom 68 or 81 per cent passed. Seven of these passed the Middle English examination of whom two were placed in the first division and five in the second division.

Mission Schools at Ukhru and Kangpokpi—110 pupils were examined of whom 78 passed.

Upper Primary Examination—114 appeared and 76 or 67 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination—918 appeared and 213 or 67 per cent passed.

11. The Library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 943, and Rs. 138 worth of articles were issued free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of stock was Rs. 514. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 1,126.

CHAPTER VIII SCHEMATIC.

There is one Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost any animal brought to the dispensary or shown him during his rounds. During the year he treated 1,737 animals in the dispensary as against 3,770 in the previous year and 395 on tour as against 771 in the previous year.

Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from 9 villages all of which were visited in time by the Veterinary Assistant. The 30 deaths reported were among calves and old animals. Eighteen deaths from Black Quarter were reported from two villages. Surra was responsible for 32 deaths among cattle and Anthrax for one death among cattle and six deaths among ponies. Two deaths from Strangles among ponies were also reported from two villages.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order and did all the State work required.

3. It was decided in the course of the year to abolish pecuniary rewards for destroying wild animals and to revert to the old ^{Destruction of wild animals,} Manipuri custom of conferring distinctions on those responsible for killing wild animals. His Highness the Maharajah will confer these distinctions, on the application of certificate holders, at the Durga Puja festival. During the first half of the year, Rs. 750 was paid in rewards for destruction of six tigers, 15 leopards and 107 bears. During the latter half certificates were issued for the destruction of three tigers and 14 leopards.

I was President of the Manipur State Darbar throughout the year. There was no change in the personnel of the Darbar. The staffs of various offices are reported to have worked well. Babu A. C. Ghose did his usual good work prior to going on leave during the latter part of the year. Babu N. N. Banerjee acted efficiently for him during his absence.

C. G. Crawford,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1923-24.

NAME OF OFFICER.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.	
		FROM.	TO.
L. O. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S.	Political Agent	1st April 1923.	31st March 1924
C. G. Crawford Esq., I.C.S.	President, Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Nongmathem Tomchaoba Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Sauzajam Bhuban Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Maibam Samden Singh, Major	Additional Member Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Haobam Pitambar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Laisram Chura Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M.I.M.E.	State Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto
W. Shaw Esq., E.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong.	Ditto	Ditto
B. C. Gasper Esq., E.A.C.	Do. Churachandpur.	Ditto	Ditto
L. L. Peters Esq., E.A.C.	Do. Ukhru.	Ditto	Ditto
Angom Tomchaoba Singh.	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Digeudra Singh	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
Chandra Mukha Singh, Pakhramba.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Nirod Shahi Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Thabal Sarma.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Bhaskar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Narayan Chandra Mpkharji.	Registrar, Political Agency.	21st June 1923.	1st April 1923.
Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti.	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Mr. A. C. Eleazar.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharnja of Manipur C. B. E.	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Ambica Charan Ghose	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee	Superintendent, Hill Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Ningthoujam Golap Singh	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
Chandam Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
Thirailalpam Rajbahu Sarma	Inspector of Police.	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

DESCRIPTION.	WHETHER ADOPTED FROM BRITISH INDIAN ACTS.	INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX III
**Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Police
in the Mysore State for the year 1923-24.**

ARM OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF STANDING OFFICERS AND MEN						DETAILS OF FORCES AND OF THE POLICE									
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Died.	Injured	Discharged, deserted, etc.	At the end of the current year	Number of reg- ulars, half- pay, etc. Home Guards	Number of troops	European colonial troops	Native troops	Number of officers	Number of men	Number of officers	Number of men	Number of officers	Number of men
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Infantry	233	1	...	1	233	1	...	8	24	201	30,354	17	31	24	201	30,354
TOTAL	233	1	...	1	233	1	...	8	24	201	30,354					

APPENDIX IV. (I)
**Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military
Police for the year 1923-24.**

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICER	Num- ber.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT		REWARDS		EDUCATION	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or supended deportively.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Subadar-Major	1	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Subadar	3	100 0 0	120 0 0						
Jaundar	4	30 0 0	30 0 0						
Harildar	16	12 0 0	2,200 0 0						
Naiks	8	10 5 0	100 0 0						
Sepoys	122	8 0 0	12,444 0 0						
Sepoys	20	8 0 0	4,000 0 0						
Buglers	2	8 0 0	288 0 0						
Drs.	3	2 0 0	30 0 0						
1. Jamadar Adjutant's allowance	2	2 0 0	24 0 0						
1. Havildar Major's allowance	1	1 0 0	12 0 0						
1. Bugler Major's allowance	1	1 0 0	24 0 0						
1. Signalling Master's allowance	1	1 0 0	24 0 0						
8. Signalling Sepoy's allowance	8	8 0 0	48 0 0						
Band Establishment.									
Band Master	1	14 0 0	168 0 0						
Bandman	1	10 0 0	120 0 0						
Bandman	3	8 0 0	812 0 0						
Bandmen	8	8 0 0	764 0 0						
Bandmen	6	10 0 0	672 0 0						
9. Bandmen's allowance	9	0 0 0	108 0 0						
Miscellaneous Establishment.									
Clerk	1	3 months (Rs. 20.00) month (Rs. 10) 27 & 8 months (Rs. 20 p.m.)	337 0 0						
School Master	1	10 0 0	120 0 0						
Armorer	1	20 0 0	240 0 0						
Carpenter	1	2 0 0	24 0 0						
Tailor	1	10 0 0	240 0 0						
Mail	1	7 0 0	84 0 0						
Sweeper	4	7 0 0	84 0 0						
Hospital Establishment.									
Compounder	1	10 0 0	120 0 0						
Water Carrier	1	10 0 0	120 0 0						
Sweper	1	10 0 0	120 0 0						

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1923-24.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.		Rewards.		Education.		
				Dismissed.	Fined, detained or suspended temporarily.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number unable to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector	1	At Rs. 100 Rs. 5 allowance	1,200 60	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	2	At Rs. 50 Rs. 5 allowance 1 at Rs. 25 Rs. 3 personal allowance Rs. 2-8 allowance	600 60 300 60 30	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Head constables	6	2 @ Rs. 20 plus Rs. 2-8 allowance each	540	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Writer constables	6	2 @ Rs. 20 each 2 @ Rs. 15 each 2 at Rs. 15 each 4 at Rs. 12 each 5 at Rs. 9 each	480 360 360 576 540	1	1	1	1	1	8	8
Constables	32	1 at Rs. 9 from 1st April to 21st Nov. 23 1 at Rs. 8-8/- each 18 at Rs. 8 each 3 at Rs. 8 each from 15th November to 31st March 1924 1 at Rs. 8 from 22nd December 1923 to 31st March 1924	60,410 408 1,728 108,123 26,933	1	3	1	2	2	16	2
Sweepers Cloukihars	201	At Rs. 7 At Rs. 3 each	84 7,236	1	1	1	1	1	31	31
Total			14,826 10 10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Civil Police Imphal Thana	256	261	217	137	207	192	193	139	10	15	59	813	302	70	3	3. Parson awaiting trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

MANIPUR STATE	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	Rs. 335	Rs. 335	Rs. 335	Rs. 335	6	7

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of persons apprehended and number of cases tried.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED.			NUMBER OF CASES TRIED.					
	Balance from last year	Committed during present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of persons apprehended	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Valley.												
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.				1								
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	2	0	2	3	7	6	4	1	1	1		
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice.	1	10	11	7	10	3	3	2	1	1		
Ch. XII. I.P.C. Offences relating to Coin do.				1	1	1	1					
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body.—												
Murder section 302				1								
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A.												
Other offences.	3	17	20	13	20	14	11	1	1	1		
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property.—												
Theft.	1	160	170	160	169	62	56	0	0	22		
Robbery.		1	1	3	1	1	1			1		
Dacoity.												
Other offences.	4	53	57	60	53	44	38	18	—	6		
Ch. XVIII. I.P.C. Offences relating to documents.		2	2	1	1	5	4	—	—	—		
Ch. XX. I.P.C. Offences relating to marriage.	1	8	4	—	4	1	1	—	—	1		
Ch. XXII. I.P.C. Criminal intimidation.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL VALLEY.			11	261	275	249	260	137	120	32	—	37
Hills.												
Ch. VIII. I.P.C. Offences against the Public Tranquility.				8	2	6	103	98				
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.	4	6	8	5	9	10	7					
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	7	30	66	57	65	137	115	9	7	7		
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice.	1	14	15	11	15	19	18	6	6	11		
Ch. XIV. I.P.C. Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.					1							
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body.—												
Murder sec. 302				1	2	3	2	0	0	0		
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A.					1	1	1					
Other offences.	5	53	58	42	33	107	24	0	0	0		
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property.—												
Theft.	6	40	40	22	19	58	10					
Robbery.					1							
Dacoity.												
Other offences.	4	11	15	23	10	27	6					
Ch. XXI. I.P.C. Defamation.		1	1	1	1	1	1					
Ch. XXII. I.P.C. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.		1	1	1	1	1	1					
Sec. 3 Gambling act of 1867		2	2	2	2	2	2					
Sec. 90 A of Arms act XI 1878		1	1	1	1	1	1					
TOTAL HILLS.			30	173	203	179	187	406	204	—		
GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE.			41	484	578	488	486	486	326	—		

PEX-VII

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1933-34.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					
		Brought to trial in 1923-24.					Total.					Discharged without trial.			Convicted.		
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of court.	Past year.	Present year.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or remanded.	Debt, wages, &c., remitted.	Debt, wages, &c., remitted.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manipur State Darbar	24	19	4	34	—	9	...	...	108	47	...	18	96	...	1	3	4
Chorap Court	307	297	4	167	60	84	31	27	369	379	60	34	216	17	4	22	15
Town Panchayet Court	43	59	13	...	32	56	4	4	104	109	28	42	19	...	4	8	11
Rural Panchayets	164	196	10	...	98	245	46	...	331	359	84	108	93	81	—	4	16
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	77	103	23	...	54	238	...	4	265	339	...	49	325	—	—	—	—
North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	41	39	7	...	...	74	...	...	85	81	...	31	34	—	—	—	—
South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	16	17	...	...	8	4	...	10	23	22	...	13	10	...	—	—	—
North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	34	14	12	5	2	23	...	4	57	46	1	5	35	...	5	—	—
TOTAL.	708	744	73	206	250	753	81	49	1,361	1,412	202	340	654	98	30	70	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications Rejected.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														
		Sentences.						Proceedings Quashed.			Referred.			Further enquiry etc. ordered.		
		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Revolutionary Court of H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur	20	20	14	12	12	12	12	2	2	2	2	11	12	13	14	15
Manipur State Durbar	44	19	14	13	13	13	13	2	2	2	2	11	12	13	14	15
Ulloorap Court	14	5	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	12	13	14	15
High Court of President Manipur State Durbar	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX A

CIVIL JUSTICE.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1923-24.

SUITs DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.												
Opening Balance	Filing during the year re- served for remand.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing balance.	Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55	55	612	58	60	71	57	67	3	4	6,719	2	37
56	56	568	613	569	612	567	1	2	2	33,616	64	358
57	57	1,001	1,087	1,061	1,027	1,010	60	51	21	962	18	586
58	58	1,155	1,543	1,784	1,632	1,695	39	102	27,183	815	728	1,543
59	59	1,261	1,768	1,203	1,046	1,043	100	214	1,07,638	40	710	138
60	60	1,376	1,25	127	155	169	113	198	49	31	20,499	3
61	61	1,377	254	257	249	310	180	250	33	20	30,478	...
62	62	1,378	333	306	574	548	467	495	127	46	30,815	...
63	63	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
64	64	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
65	65	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
66	66	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
67	67	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
68	68	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
69	69	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
70	70	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
71	71	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
72	72	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
73	73	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
74	74	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
75	75	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
76	76	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
77	77	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
78	78	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
79	79	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
80	80	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
81	81	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
82	82	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
83	83	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
84	84	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
85	85	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
86	86	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
87	87	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
88	88	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
89	89	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
90	90	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
91	91	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
92	92	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
93	93	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
94	94	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
95	95	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
96	96	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
97	97	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
98	98	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
99	99	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
100	100	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
101	101	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
102	102	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
103	103	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
104	104	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
105	105	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
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107	107	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
108	108	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
109	109	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
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111	111	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
112	112	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
113	113	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
114	114	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
115	115	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
116	116	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
117	117	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
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134	134	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
135	135	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
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140	140	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
141	141	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
142	142	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
143	143	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
144	144	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
145	145	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
146	146	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
147	147	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
148	148	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
149	149	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
150	150	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
151	151	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
152	152	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
153	153	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
154	154	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
155	155	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
156	156	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
157	157	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
158	158	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
159	159	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
160	160	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
161	161	1,378	436	436	436	436	436	436	65	341	327	79
162												

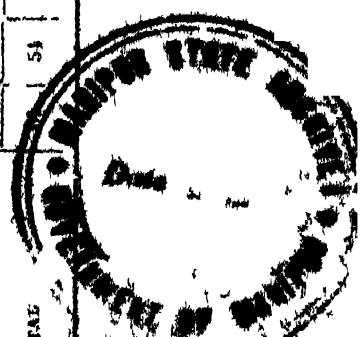
APPENDIX XI

CIVIL JUSTICE.—Results of applications for execution of decrees

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Suits—Nature, and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1923-24.

Territorial	Court, etc.	Date of filing	Date of final disposal	How disposed of												Average duration.	Present year.						
				Present year			Past year			Present year			Past year			Present year			Past year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Revised Circuit of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore	14	30	175	132	194	112	164	125	46	37	12,421	16,099	128	98	1	1	26	21	9	4	9	315	0 416
Manipur State Darbar	33	21	238	228	291	237	270	226	21	31	32,532	55,982	175	151	53	24	19	21	10	10	13	20	0 311
Chengp Court	1	1	—	326	374	327	274	327	273	1	13,663	12,271	159	146	45	45	51	27	27	26	45	29	0 1 2
President's Hill Court	9	3	17	12	25	15	22	1	3	2,490	2,109	9	11	5	3	3	1	2	—	3	0 4 0	0 8 0	
Total	54	776	654	837	748	753	699	64	69	61,106	83,461	471	406	104	73	73	50	65	57	70	63	—	



APPENDIX XIII.

Showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock up in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

NAME OF STATION	Number of prisoners	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.				Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total sum of daily average of prisoners	Average number of prisoners in jail	Remarks showing the daily average and the sum in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.				
1	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Mangir Imphal.	1	213	542	704	755	235-35	199-29	163	12,822	15 days	9		
TOTAL	1	213	542	704	755	235-35	199-29	163	12,822	15 days	9		

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1923-24.

NAME OF STATE	Documents presented for registration.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.					Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Documents of which registry has been passed.	Documents of which registry remains unregistered pending registry at the close of the year.											
		Mortgage.	Sale-deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.															
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Mangir	3,806	3,008	416	341	2807	1,927	1	3	336	291	174	234	3,734	2,795	1,77,920	2,50,437	21	0	185	20	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year 1923-24.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds	307	1,93,952	1,794	1,92	1,96,580	1,690
Mortgages	416	26,412	280	34	22,299	2,000
Wills	1	500	2	0	500	0
Money bonds	336	17,941	280	30	16,561	1,600
Miscellaneous	174	8,124	105	21	8,552	1,000
	5,734	77,429	4,169	5,27	76,783	5,270

APPENDIX A.V.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1923	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 192
		Past	Present		Past	Present	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Loan Fund British Reserve	Rs. 5,007	Rs. 15,700	Rs. 16,549	Rs. 22,156	Rs. 18,655	Rs. 15,152	Rs. 7,004

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24

MANIPUR STATE	April 1923		May 1923		June 1923		July 1923		August 1923		September 1923		October 1923		November 1923		December 1923		January 1924		February 1924		March 1924		Total of first year		Excess of last 16 years			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Imphal	6.06	6.94	10.65	10.29	8.13	2.09	4.00	1.71	0.16	0.13	1.59	0.11	52.16	19.18	54.54															

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles	During March past year			During March present year			REMARKS
	Per maund.			Per Maund.			
	2	3		4	5		
Maunds	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Wheat, 1st quality	0	14	0	1	0	0	
" "	1	13	0	1	10	0	
" "	1	10	0	1	8	0	
Maustak	7	4	0	6	8	0	

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1925-26

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENT.—							
State Engineer's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990
Office establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,424
Head quarter's establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250
Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,571
Palace establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Miscellaneous establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
2. VALLEY ROADS.—							
Repairs to roads	—	13,158	—	—	—	—	13,158
River banks and paths	1,729	2,040	—	—	—	—	3,769
Bridges and Culverts	—	24,670	—	—	—	—	24,670
Jiribam paths	251	—	—	—	—	—	251
3. Buildings.—							
State Office and racks	911	212	—	—	—	—	4,183
Land Revenue Office	—	96	—	—	—	—	96
State works Office, Workshop Godown and Office Latrins	158	372	—	—	—	—	530
Jail buildings	2,434	681	—	—	—	—	3,138
Extra water tank for drinking and Bathing facilities for the Jail	236	—	—	—	—	—	236
Cherap, Pachayet and Valley Pachayet Courts	—	544	—	—	—	—	544
Press	—	70	—	—	—	—	70
Rest houses and Connected buildings	—	997	—	—	—	—	997
House of Foreigner's Mauzadar	332	—	—	—	—	—	332
Land Revenue Camps	—	669	—	—	—	—	669
Jiribam houses	551	—	—	—	—	—	557
4. Residential Buildings.—							
President's Bungalow	—	306	—	—	—	—	306
State Engineer's Bungalow	—	618	—	—	—	—	618
Her Highness's Companion's Bungalow	—	154	—	—	—	—	154
Medical Officer's do	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
Dak Bungalow	—	286	—	—	—	—	286
School Master's do	—	329	—	—	—	—	329
Babu para quarter	—	1,971	—	—	—	—	1,971
Silk Bungalow	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Seraik Ghar	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
5. Military Police Buildings	—	437	—	—	—	—	437
6. Civil Police Buildings.—							
Imphal, t. h. s. a., out houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sengma, Pairepang, Maw and Patel Thana	—	58	—	—	—	—	58

APPENDIX SIX—CONTINUED

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1920-21

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund			Local Fund			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Brought Forward	21,327	65,182	...	—	—	—	117,509
6. Stock and Stores and Private works	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,371
7. State works in the Hills—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,821
Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cachar Road	—	485	—	—	—	—	485
Do Bridges	6,800	489	—	—	—	—	7,389
Do Rest houses	—	61	—	—	—	—	61
Purchase of Tools and plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
Buildings in the new Sub- divisions	29,152	815	—	—	—	—	29,967
Repairs to Bridle paths	—	5,268	—	—	—	—	5,268
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
8. Water works maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,478
GRAND TOTAL	57,639	72,245	—	—	—	—	1,82,606

APPENDIX XX.

k in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Marquet State during the year 1825-26.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1923-24.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previ- ous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear 1922-23.	Current 1923-24.	Total.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash balance at the Commencement of the year	...	...	...	3,96,215	...	...	...	...
Land Revenue	2,02,276	4,84,27	6,86,513	5,35,544	4,30,537	18,688	1,31,616	Rs. 405 paid on commissi- on.
Hill Tribes	1,752	71,024	72,775	70,700	73,696	1,091	84	
Fisheries	300	76,384	76,684	73,459	80,739	110	3,115	
Foreigners' tax	...	6,500	6,500	9,770	11,485	...	...
Ferry Revenue	202	1,531	1,733	1,453	975	...	280	
Salt Revenue	352	3,480	3,832	3,156	3,713	50	620	
Forests	...	24,000	24,000	25,665	23,886	...	...
Law and Jus- tice	...	18,000	18,000	20,014	22,274	...	...
Jail	...	6,000	6,000	5,891	3,274	...	...
Excise	...	7,598	7,598	7,598	8,000	...	...
Kubo Valley Compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
Foreigners Income tax and trading License fees	5,082	7,830	12,912	12,176	2,093	207	529	
Cart and Cattle taxes	...	22,000	22,000	34,938	19,494	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	22,000	22,000	42,040	61,769	...	...
Total Rs.	2,00,963	7,56,854	9,66,817	8,49,280	7,46,505	21,046	1,30,450	
Amount received in Government the termination the five per cent mailable loan	...	...	...	33,800	...	...	...
Total Rs.	2,00,963	7,56,854	9,66,817	8,63,080	7,46,505	21,046	1,30,450	
Interest	39,281	20,445	59,706	27,813*	9,781	7,076	29,521	Rs. 5,000 less and more.
Total Rs.	2,49,224	7,77,289	10,26,523	9,10,893	7,56,289	23,122	1,37,971	

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Ministry, State of Bengal, for the year

1923-24.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I. — ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	...	19,500	13,740	19,379
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	1,500	1,500	1,064
Pay of Darbar Members	...	15,156	15,156	15,156
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
Pay of Establishment	...	22,508	17,298	18,683
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	800	800	408
Contingencies	...	5,200	5,200	10,194
Total	...	66,184	55,184	65,705
II. LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in charge Land Revenue Office	...	2,400	2,400	2,400
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	1,000	740	673
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	...	698	698	391
Office Establishment	...	5,062	4,826	5,092
Travelling Allowance ditto	...	220	220	45
Field Establishment	...	10,243	10,116	10,110
Lakpa's Establishment	...	12,053	12,310	11,707
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	900	900	1,034
Flight Establishment and Travelling Allowance	...	2,174	2,174	2,150
Contingencies	...	6,200	6,200	4,527
Total	...	41,042	39,916	38,524
III. HILL TRIBES				
Hill Office and Sub-Divisional Office Establishment	...	40,640	41,034	42,750
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional Officers and Laimbus	...	3,700	3,700	2,572
Office Contingencies	...	6,850	7,600	4,479
Education Establishment	...	5,352	6,180	4,861
Ditto Contingencies	...	7,186	5,275	4,238
Medical Establishment	...	8,417	8,491	7,415
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	350	350	314
Medical Contingencies	...	7,000	6,500	4,836
P. W. D. works establishment	...	5,044	3,944	3,835
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	100	50	174
P. W. D. Works	...	52,830	39,680	43,690
Postal establishment and contingencies	...	1,200	1,200	51,041
Total	...	1,45,269	1,35,174	1,30,381
IV. — SALT.				
Contingencies	...	1,000	500	500
V. — FORESTS.				
Establishment	...	1,728	1,728	1,728
Contingencies	...	473	452	452
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	...	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total	...	7,200	7,180	7,180
VI. — LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	...	10,300	10,300	10,300
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	600	600	600
Contingencies	...	2,214	2,214	2,214

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1933-34.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
	1	2	3	4
Brought forward	2,79,710	2,58,654	2,48,792	2,08,009
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maintainance of Maharaja's Family and Temples	41,460	41,652	41,556	41,662
Allowances to the deities at Brindaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharaja's Companion	2,400	2,400	1,581	2,200
His Highness's personal Contingencies	18,500	18,500	18,493	18,455
Fujias and Ceremonies including Sudras	19,000	19,000	17,978	12,400
Miscellaneous Ceremonies	2,440	2,448	250	741
Educational expenses of H. H.'s sons	13,000	23,000	13,130	27,008
Total	1,53,000	1,64,900	1,48,598	1,56,714
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works	1,19,500	99,808	1,25,413	1,12,983
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	30,147	46,218	30,154	29,280
Contingencies	14,537	11,404	17,150	16,574
Total	44,684	57,652	47,313	45,854
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment	15,900	15,618	14,904	15,108
Travelling Allowance	600	580	586	630
Contingencies	3,000	2,526	2,207	1,757
Total	19,506	18,724	17,787	17,703
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	3,540	3,400	3,642	3,693
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	10,870	11,600	9,866	11,303
Manufacture	4,000	3,000	2,027	2,108
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andaman and Sylhet Jail	2,000	2,000	767	1,408
Total	20,410	20,000	17,202	20,512
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowances to Medical Officer	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,200
Travelling Allowance	100	60	111	150
Pay of Jail and Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon	830	1,863	725	115
Pay of other Establishment	5,697	4,839	5,476	5,661
Vaccination Establishment	1,500	1,500	1,530	1,460
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies	9,500	10,000	9,633	9,048
Lepor. Asylm	1,000	1,000	1,064	1,069
Poor Asylm	1,000	1,000	847	800
Total	21,827	22,002	20,061	19,030
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	27,276	33,468	26,518	32,767
Capital outlay	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,909
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	7,800	6,000	7,650	6,035
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	10,731	7,640	9,715	8,689
Transport	670	600	143	301
Other Expenses	500	700	717	600
Interest	829	800	628	3,096
Total	61,097	55,277	59,370	56,230
Interest on Loans	5,140	6,33,072	6,75,450	6,00,821

APPENDIX X

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore State Government

1923-24

EXPENDITURE.—Concluded

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Estimated for
	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	7,10,239	6,03,017	6,76,410	6,00,820
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	18	15
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment Contingencies	2,113	2,418	2,400	2,404
Travelling Expenses including Establishment	1,000	1,000	523	1,270
Registration Contingencies and Establishment	4,061	3,902	2,930	8,196
	1,645	1,620	1,748	1,831
TOTAL.	9,158	9,000	7,621	8,701
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	1,752	1,693	1,708	1,692
Travelling Allowance	200	200	237	307
Contingencies	2,208	2,203	2,080	1,425
TOTAL.	4,160	4,100	4,005	3,314
XVIII.—WATER WORKS, LOAN AND FLOOD FUND.				
Repayment of Loan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension	3,000	3,000	1,168	2,000
XX.				
Charas	...	...	...	23
XXI.—WATER-WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	8,983	12,174	9,375	8,701
TOTAL.	7,71,817	7,57,201	7,52,904	7,200
New Building and Miscellaneous Advances paid during the year				
Recovery of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawal of my bills)				
Total Expenditure of the year	7,71,817	7,57,201	7,52,904	7,200
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT LOAN.				
From General Revenue	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
From Water-works Fund	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Amount of Balance				

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

Dispensary.	Out-door, off and new treated.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.							Daily average attendance.	Remarks.		
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.			Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Remaining under treatment.	Expenditure.				
				Cured.	7	8								
1. Hospital	16,171	14,441	313	531	12	10	11	2	1	Rs. 11,100	11	15		
2. Hospital	2,362	1,209	115	21	12	11	12	1	2	12,94				
3. Sanatorium	2,071	1,616	23	32	12	11	12	1	2	8,82				
4. Manipur	2,597	2,549	36	32	12	11	12	1	2	9,88				
5. Aizawl	5,257	3,745	36	32	12	11	12	1	2	10,48				
6. Tura	2,824	2,464	36	32	12	11	12	1	2	7,73				
7. Imphal	5,119	4,908	61	48	7	10	1	15	14	14,10				
8. Wanglong	6,053	6,376	51	50	5	11	1	15	14	25,39				
9. Khaw	4,962	4,094	60	23	19	11	1	15	14	17,61				
10. Churachandpur	5,725	5,250	60	23	19	11	1	15	14	17,57				
11. State	2,702	3,626	24	1	8	14	1	14	14	10,14				
12. Manipur Asylum										11,35				
TOTAL	61,663	50,673	653	504	73	45	14	47	30,781	217,30				

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Manipur State for the year 1923-24.

1.	2.	Population.	Births.			Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
			3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Manipur State for the year 1923-24.

1.	2.	3.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST MARCH.				DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			EXPENDITURE.			4.	
			Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		High School		Secondary	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	1.	VILLAGE SCHOOLS.												
1.	1.	High School	216	207	212	217	217	209	7,803	7,803	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 6,000	Out of Rs. 6,000 paid by the State.
1.	1.	Native English	29	109	30	109	30	109	2,538	2,538				Out of this Rs. 72 was paid by the State.
1.	1.	Middle Vernacular	23	23	25	22	22	22	424	424				
1.	1.	Upper Primary	365	303	385	385	385	385	23,618	23,618				
1.	1.	Lower Primary	5,623	4,715	5,715	4,715	4,715	4,715	4,715	4,715				
1.	1.	High Schools	29	35	4	35	35	35	1,040	1,040				Including expenses of inspection.
1.	1.	Primary Schools	30	345	1	345	345	345	345	345				
1.	1.	Total	3,044	3,073	3,044	3,073	3,044	3,073	3,044	3,073				The amount spent on all Mill Books was Rs. 6,000.

